

2613. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 73 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation; product ordered sold to foundry for use in making cores. (F. D. C. No. 5835. Sample No. 74029-E.)

On or about September 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 73 98-pound bags of flour at Bridgeport, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 23, 1941, by F. W. Stock & Sons from Hillsdale, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Bags) "High Gluten Esmeralda Flour."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On November 21, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed. On December 1, 1941, an amended decree was entered ordering that the product be sold to a nearby foundry for use in the making of cores.

2614. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 13 Bags of Flour (and 3 other seizure actions against flour). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond to be reworked for animal food; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5310, 5744, 5905, 5907. Sample Nos. 48530-E, 59368-E, 67366-E, 70105-E.)

Between August 5 and September 30, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of West Virginia, Western District of Tennessee, Middle District of Georgia, and Western District of North Carolina filed libels against 13 98-pound bags of flour at Huntington, W. Va., 21 98-pound bags of flour at Memphis, Tenn., 98 98-pound bags of flour at Columbus, Ga., and 72 98-pound bags of flour at Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped within the period from on or about April 24 to on or about September 9, 1941, by Washburn Crosby Co. from Chicago, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn., Wichita, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Washburn's Gold Medal Flour Bleached," "Hi-Protein Type Gold Medal Whole Wheat Flour," "Strength Hecla Flour Bleached," or "Whole Wheat Flour Packed For The Great A&P Tea Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance. A portion was alleged to be adulterated further in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On October 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the product seized at Huntington, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable agency for use as dairy food. On October 25, 1941, Washburn Crosby Co., claimant for the product seized at Columbus, Ga., having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reworked for animal food under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On October 17 and December 5, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the seizures at Memphis and Charlotte, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2615. Adulteration of buckwheat flour. U. S. v. 57 Sacks of Buckwheat Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5454. Sample No. 61042-E.)

On August 26, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 57 100-pound sacks of buckwheat flour at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 30, 1940, by Larrowe Buckwheat Flour Corporation from Cohocton, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: (Sacks) "Larrowe's Kiln Dried Buckwheat."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2616. Adulteration of flour, doughnut mix, cottonseed flour, soybean flour, potato flour, icing mix, and white corn flour, and wheat starch. U. S. v. 395 and 19 Bags of Flour, 81 Bags and 10 Bags of Corn Flour, 25 and 48 Bags of Doughnut Mix, 152 Bags of Soybean or Cottonseed Flour, 40 Bags of Potato Flour, 55 Bags of Icing Mix, and 142 Bags of Wheat Starch. De-

fault decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5087. Sample Nos. 47355-E, 47357-E, 47358-E to 47366-E, incl.)

These products had been damaged by fire and water and were subsequently shipped in interstate commerce. The bags containing them were dirty and the outsides caked and moldy, and the products themselves contained mold.

On July 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 395 140-pound bags and 19 100-pound bags of flour, 91 100-pound bags of corn flour, 73 100-pound bags of doughnut mix, 152 100-pound bags of soybean or cottonseed flour, 40 100-pound bags of potato flour, 55 100-pound bags of icing mix, and 142 100-pound bags of wheat starch, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 31 and June 2, 1941, by the Doughnut Corporation of America from Ellicott City, Md.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. Certain portions of the articles were unlabeled, or the labels were illegible, and the remainder were labeled variously: "Gelatinized Corn Flour," "White Wheat and Soya Flours," "Pure Idaho Potato Flour," "Gelatinized Wheat Starch," and "Doco Flour Made from White Corn."

On August 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed. On October 24, 1941, the decree was vacated and set aside with respect to portions of the products for which the New Century Co., Chicago, Ill., had appeared as claimant. The claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products, which included all originally seized with the exception of the doughnut mix and the icing mix, be released to the claimant for reconditioning under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. They were denatured and disposed of as animal feed.

CORN MEAL

2617. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. Interstate Milling Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500. (F. D. C. No. 4116. Sample Nos. 155-E, 157-E, 158-E, 20713-E, 20714-E, 20715-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain insects, insect fragments, rodent excreta, and rodent hairs.

On May 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed an information against Interstate Milling Co., a corporation, Charlotte, N. C., alleging shipment within the period from on or about July 11 to on or about July 19, 1940, from the State of North Carolina into the States of Florida and Georgia of quantities of corn meal which was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. It was labeled in part: "Fancy Table Meal Rock Ground Triangle Crystal White Meal."

On October 14, 1941, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and a fine of \$500 was imposed.

2618. Adulteration of corn meal, U. S. v. 32 Bags, 345 Bags, and 281 Sacks of Corn Meal. Decrees of condemnation. Portions of product ordered released under bond; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 5752 to 5754, incl. Sample Nos. 48199-E, 48705-E, 48907-E.)

The corn meal in all three lots was insect-infested, and that in two lots also contained rodent hairs and excreta.

On September 16 and on or about September 17, 1941, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia and the Southern District of Florida filed libels against 32 bags of corn meal at Clarkesville, Ga., and 345 bags at Jacksonville and 281 sacks at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about July 11, 1941, to on or about September 2, 1941, by Interstate Milling Co. from Charlotte, N. C.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "96 Lbs. Net Fancy Table Meal."

On October 3 and 8, 1941, the Interstate Milling Co. having appeared as claimant for the corn meal seized at Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration and to be sold only for use as animal feed. On October 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the portion of the product seized at Clarkesville, Ga., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.